The Pulpit

A SERMON BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON

Subject: Profanity.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the theme "Profanity," the Rev. Ira W. Wemmel Henderson, pastor, took as his text Exodus xx 7: "Thou salt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." He said:

If there is anything that is disgusting it is unbridled profanity. And the prevalence of useless, pointless, unjustified swearing merits the attention not alone of the church but also of the civil authorities whose duty it is to keep the moral atmosphere of this and every other community free of verbal pollution. Too much ought to be observed and the civil law on the point ought to be enforced. The silly fool who spreads the germs of diphtheria or typhoid or smallpox broadcast throughout the community at least can feel the iron hand of the law laid heavy on his shoulders and he ought very properly be put under lock and key until he by his returned; but any man without a sense of moral respectability or even elementary decency may saturate the moral atmosphere, in which we have to live and to rear our youth, with all manner of verbal disease and the average policeman will but smile or perhaps add to the sum total of uncleanness. The man who has such poverty of language and such an absolute lack of common sense that profanity is for him the only way to dignify and emphasize the expression of ideas, should be jailed with that other man who indulges in physical health. The third commandment has, we know from experience a very practical and forcible application to this day. Nowhere, may we escape the man of unwholesome speech. Men with gray locks and boys just out of kitts, men who should know better and those who may need the disgrace of profligate language if they are ever to amount to much in life, both and all are guilty of the most shameful degravities of speech. As things stand to-day, no man can rear a child with a pure mind. We walk our streets and cannot escape where fill the air and fall upon our ears. Does a horse balk the Almighty is invoked to move him. Is the dray man dirtied a moment he curses the fellow just ahead. It is impossible to sit by an open window on any pretext thoroughfare without being morally polluted. Does the boss in the shop wish to hurry up the men the vilest of language is the means he uses to get speed to hand and mind. Not once but hundreds of times I have seen foul mouthed instructors, overseers and gang bosses invoke the maledictions of hell and hell upon poor dumb driven brutes made in the image of the Maker, lest forsooth they straighten weary toil tell backs to stem a moment's rest.

Of course these very men will tell you that they have no desire to blaspheme God nor to offend our moral sensibilities. They lay it to habit thoughtlessness and a hundred other excuses. I cannot understand how much of the swearing of the day is due to thoughtlessness and habit, so wilful sin. And yet I have seen the same men reading a sermon with the name of Almighty God than I would gladly have them do so. I would dare to take with my name—either thoughtlessly or wilfully.

Thoughtlessness is no excuse. God gave us brain and nerve. It is for us to use our brain and nerve. It is our duty to exercise our wills and to see our tongues for the expression of worthy thought and if in course men don't think, that is to say, the most of them do not, for if they did swearing would go by the board to a short and sure death. To plead thoughtlessness in extenuation of sin is to play the baby-act. Men should think and cut the cursing out.

The third commandment has solid sense behind it, as have all of God's commands. The name of the man of God, or of the name of our Lord, profanity, swearing, cursing, all should be abhorred for several good and excellent reasons.

Profanity is unnecessary, unmanly, indecent, immoral, ungodly. Three are five good reasons why it should be put aside.

Profanity is unnecessary. A curse never prove a point. It rather demonstrates the paucity of thought of the swearer. Oaths never convince a person of the validity or strength of an argument, but they do show up the poverty of language of the man who uses them. Curses never make any workman do better work; they have, however, been the excuse for many a murder. Sense and no swear words will unravel many a perplexing problem. The name of God is to be hallowed not hooted on the streets. The name of Jesus is worthy of reverence and adoration; its misuse damns not the man who is maligned but the swearer. There is no problem in life that can not be solved without curses. Kindness, industry, wise reasoning and good judgment will settle any difficulty. Profanity is useless, unnecessary and wholly unprofitable.

Then, too, profanity is unmanly. Many boys seem to have the idea that the only outward sign of manhood is to be able to swear with vigor, proficiency and volume. There never was a greater mistake in the world. Instead of being a sign of manliness it is a sure mark of moral instability and bad manners. It reflects small credit either upon the youth himself or upon the family whom he represents. For an educated youth it is a denial of the value of education and mental growth. In any man, educated or ignorant, it is degrading and altogether unmanly. Manliness is purity, efficiency, power, forcefulness. Its curse is impure, inefficient either for expression or proof, powerless to do productive work, forceful in no way. By these tests it is unmanly.

Profanity is indecent. That which is decent is befitting, becoming, honorable. I will leave it to the judgment of the reader of this or any city to decide how much swearing lacks a normal, rational human being. Overlook for reason as we may we find that the curse flies in the face of sober thought. Used as we are to logical processes we find the curse devoid of logic. Profanity reeks with sulphur and sends Satan to our hearts. It is utterly unbefitting and unbecoming.

To say that it is dishonorable is just to begin the damning count against profanity. The curse is without honor for it is used only to spread dishonor. It looks never toward God but rather uses His name to invoke the aid of the powers of hell. It is

anonorable from start to finish and indecency marks it as near one.

But one of the two worst things about profanity is that it is immoral, root, branch, tree and fruit. Castor as it does to all that is low in man, hand and bond servant as it is to all the hosts of sin, profanity disintegrates the unity of individual personality. No man can be profane without dishonoring God and damaging himself. We cannot curse even in word to the evil that is in us without spreading contamination not only through our own lives but also through the lives of men and women all about us. Profanity is immoral, it strikes at the foundations of morality. It undermines the sense of honor and destroys the faculty of cool, deliberate judgment; under no circumstances is it susceptible of justification and its immorality is unquestionably a fact.

But the last and the worst charge that may be upheld against profanity is that it is ungodly. Those shall love the Lord Thy God with all thy heart and mind and soul," says our Father. The curse is heartless and it destroys our finer faculties do we give it time. Under its influence we influence the power of mental appreciation of the glories of God will be lost. It is soulless to the last extreme. How can a man be godly while cursing the children of God in the name of the Father who has given them life? How can a man be godly when the curses of sin are rushing from his mouth? Ah, no! Profanity is ungodly. It shames God and disgraces man. It is vile in the Father and degrades His sons. God is good but profanity is evil. God is kind but the curse is verbal murder. God is truth but the curse cries out for truth.

Unnecessary, unmanly, indecent, immoral and ungodly profanity is the most frequent sin in the catalog of sins of the sins of the tongue. And yet but few of us in this point way to dignify and emphasize the expression of ideas, should be jailed with that other man who indulges in physical health. The third commandment has, we know from experience a very practical and forcible application to this day. Nowhere, may we escape the man of unwholesome speech. Men with gray locks and boys just out of kitts, men who should know better and those who may need the disgrace of profligate language if they are ever to amount to much in life, both and all are guilty of the most shameful degravities of speech. As things stand to-day, no man can rear a child with a pure mind. We walk our streets and cannot escape where fill the air and fall upon our ears. Does a horse balk the Almighty is invoked to move him. Is the dray man dirtied a moment he curses the fellow just ahead. It is impossible to sit by an open window on any pretext thoroughfare without being morally polluted. Does the boss in the shop wish to hurry up the men the vilest of language is the means he uses to get speed to hand and mind. Not once but hundreds of times I have seen foul mouthed instructors, overseers and gang bosses invoke the maledictions of hell and hell upon poor dumb driven brutes made in the image of the Maker, lest forsooth they straighten weary toil tell tell backs to steza a moment's rest.

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There is not a single English peer among the Law Lords. The final Court of Appeal is composed at present entirely of Irishmen and Scotsmen.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 30, 1907. By REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: Temperance Lesson, 1 Cor. 10:23-33—Golden Text: Rom. 14:21—Memory Verse, 31—Commentary on Day's Lesson.

The Golden Text says: "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." And this is the key note of the lesson. It is the true Christian principle. It is the law of life which makes us enquire not what are our rights, but what are our duties. Everything in this life that God has created is for the use and the culture of the Christian when it is kept in its proper place. But if in the providence of God it is necessary for us to give up our precious alives in order that some brother may be saved from the abuse of that which in itself is harmless we are admonished by the scripture and by all the evidence of worthy experience as Christian men and women that we act wisest when we renounce our rights in order that men may be kept from sin.

The only safe rule for the individual in America with its rush and its hurry and its tendency to go to extremes, is total abstinence for the individual and total abolition of the legalized saloon. For anybody may recognize the danger too sadly is that men shall be led into excessive drinking into immoderation. As our social system is constituted to-day we cannot gainsay the fact that the liquor business in this country is a positive danger to the commonwealth. Granted for the sake of argument that liquor has its proper place in the world and we must still admit that it has proven itself to be a murderous enemy of the man who is most careful and temperate in its use. Granted that it is a business that has a proper place in the economic system of this or any other city we are forced to admit that we are careful thinkers that as it is run to-day it is a power to undo the character of multitudes of men and the source of individual and social wickedness that are as unspeakable as they are multifarious.

The curse of strong drink must be uprooted by moderate drinking. It will itself undo the mighty and glorious evangel of love. The spirit of legislation that is not sober can long exist. No individual that is feeding with strong drink can maintain his integrity and his value to the society of which he is a part. No nation can forget its responsibility for securing the welfare of its citizens and long retain a place among the powers. Righteousness exalteth both nations and individuals. But drunkenness is the death of the nation and national honor and prosperity.

The only way in which we can hope to battle successfully against the drink habit and the saloon is by educating our youth. Many agencies are at work in the effort to consummate this meritorious achievement. Perhaps there is none other that is so well fitted to accomplish this very thing as is the Youth's Temperance Alliance of America, an institution of the conservative National Temperance Society, under the guidance of the Rev. Alexander Allison, D. D., of which the writer became interested the other day. It is peculiarly happy in its name, in the work it has mapped out of operation. It is distinctly a work for the Sunday school, though it may be of interest to the Sunday school.

The labors of this institution are to be of such character as will be education of boys and girls before the age of twenty-one years, the point to be to place. We do not know to what extent this will prove effective (sic), but it is possible that it will suggest a useful idea to some of our readers.

Feeding Grain in Sheaf.

The time to feed grain in sheaf is when the hens can be made to do a portion of the work for themselves. If the grain is not excellent success follows it more profitable to feed it sheaf oats and let the hens do the thrash the grain for the hens. He states that when he throws one or two sheaves on the floor the hens are compelled to work to get the grain. They do not cease their operations when they have secured a few bills of grain, but continue to get more if they can, and will scratch over and over. He always cuts the bands and mixes the sheafs. Now, that is the way he feeds the straw now and it is not known to all. It shows how one man becomes wise through his neighbors and also save labor to a certain extent. The fowls are always willing to labor for what they received if one is given to them in a manner which requires no work on their part. It is not inforred that such a mode of feeding is the best, as the hens should have something more than grain. Where one must purchase grain, let it be thrown in cut straw, so that each hen can work after her kind. Instead of one domineering hen securing the larger portion.—Weekly Witness.

Cold or Catarrh.

This complaint is one of the commonest and is very frequent aflong young stock. Although not serious, if taken early, it is a great nuisance and retards growth. Late hatched chickens are more subject to it than early and more hardy stock. It generally appears in the majority of the young birds, and is very catching, but if the first bird affected can be isolated at once and treated it will nipped in the bud. The symptoms are a slight watery discharge from the nostrils, which, if neglected, soon becomes thicker, and in course of time develops into roup. The eyes are often inclined to be watery and puffy. All affected birds should be removed to the "hospital pen," and there fed chiefly on good, nourishing, soft food, but little grain, and a variety of green stuff. Add to the drinking water acoanite or sulphate of iron. Each bird should be shifted daily and the nostrils washed out with some antiseptic—phenyle and water—always taking care to thoroughly dry off all moisture. Under this treatment birds improve rapidly, but with some it is impossible to get rid of the affection quickly. A thin, watery fluid continues to exude from the nostrils. The birds that get worse and develop roup might as well be killed off at once.—Journal of Agriculture.

The Farm

Ensilage.

Is it proper to feed ensilage to poultry in winter?—S. W. E., Philadelphia. Answer: Chickens will eat ensilage to a certain extent during the winter months; the more to scratch among it, and eat a little, but waste more than they eat. Corn ensilage is not considered a valuable food for poultry. When ensilage is recommended for fowls, the writers usually refer to that made from grass, clover, rye or other like green stuff. Formerly they used to store away ensilage of this kind to feed to poultry and other stock. Very short-cut clover or alfalfa hay is much better than ensilage of any kind. Cut this in half-inch lengths and throw it in the houses, and they will consume all except stems and wood fiber. Mangel-wurzel, the large sweet beet, is often grown, cut and fed to poultry in winter.—Country Gentleman.

To Obtain a Dairy Herd.

Professor Cochrane, of this station, tells how to obtain a profitable dairy herd, as follows: By keeping a yearly record, weighing the milk and making a fat test every seventh week, it will not be long before you have an idea which cows you should sell. Reduce the herd down to those that pay. Improve the conditions that surround the cows; make their milking condition comfortable; vent; light and healthful. Be careful that the liquor has its proper place in the world and we must still admit that it has proven itself to be a murderous enemy of the man who is most careful and temperate in its use. Granted that it is a business that has a proper place in the economic system of this or any other city we are forced to admit that we are careful thinkers that as it is run to-day it is a power to undo the character of multitudes of men and the source of individual and social wickedness that are as unspeakable as they are of their phases as they are multifarious.

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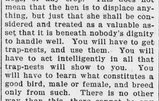
A Fountain For Chicks.

The accompanying illustration shows the kind I use, and which answers the purpose admirably. Take a tin can any size required, punch a large sized nail-hole near the top and invert into some shallow vessel that will serve as a saucer. I use earthen flower pot saucers. Fill can with water, place saucer on top, bottom side up, then invert. Care should be taken to have hold in can a little lower than edge of saucer, and the water will rise to about the level of hole, if can is alritight above water.



Another important and desirable feature is to have a platform which to place the fountain, elevated four or five inches above floor, and to which the chicks ascend by means of footboards, as shown in cut. They readily learn to go up and down and soon tend to enjoy it. Some advantages of such an arrangement are clearly forcseen. The chicks are not in danger of drowning, cannot get into the water to easily or otherwise foul it, and so are supplied with pure, clean water which also tends to lessen disease.—J. Cotterman, in The Epitomist.

Poultry as a Business.

Very few keep poultry as a business. Most of them keep a few hens, or flocks, not many go at it in a business-like manner. Writing on this subject in Poultry Keeper Mr. James Shackleton says:

Heretofore poultry have not generally been kept in a business-like way, except in a sense so by fanciers and breeders of standard birds for sale. Generally the rest of poultry keepers do not in any sense keep fowls in a business way. It is up to everybody to do this, and it means a great deal of advantage in having advantage of every possible improvement, seeking out new ways for this most there is in fowls. That cannot be done by considering any hen as good as any other hen, nor by hazard matings, nor by hatching every egg because it is an egg, nor by rearing chicks because they are chicks, but individuals. But drunkenness is the death of the nation and national honor and prosperity.

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Cast Out Life Lines.

A large spider from his web in the basement of the mill, put up a rope of wood, and set him on the quiet waters of the mill pond, immediately began to cast his lines for the shore. He then turned himself about and with a spider fashion began to weave a bridge over and hand his cable. He then threw it until his bark reached the shore. He moved the faster he the over upon it to keep his hawser from touching the water, and from touching the shore he reached the shore. He apparently employed his way homeward. He several spiders and they all followed in like manner.—Chi-Tribune.

Miss Deane—Nervous Discomfort.

Miss Deane, of Elkins Grant Nerve Tonic, $1,261 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A patent way to interest a woman—Put it artistic is to mark it down $1.25.

BOUGHT CHILD WOULD DIE.

Body Covered With Cuban Sores—Cuticura Remedies Cure at Cost of $5c.

little boy, when only an infant of months, caught the Cuban Itch. He had sores all over his body and his feet. He would itch and claw and get out of bed and scratch all night or night, and a light dress is all he can wear. The child was a burden to him, and his treatment did not seem to do much good. He suffered so terribly that my wife said he would have to be bought child to get relief. A friend told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used the Cuticura Soap and the Cuticura Ointment and he at once showed a change for the better the first time for two months. Cuticura applications and three baths and in just two weeks from the time he began using the Cuticura Remedies my baby was entirely well. The treatment cost me 75c., and I would have got it for nothing if I could have paid more. I feel safe in saying that the Cuticura Remedies saved the baby of five years. Mrs. Zana Miller, Box 29, R. F. D. No. 1, Branch Co., May 17, 1906."

as easy matter to induce the to laugh at yourself.

hands of the housewife will be powerful aid in point of nutrition that the modern Grape-Nuts, ipping teaspoons of which is to be served part of a ast experience demonstrates user is perfectly nourished the meal is enjoyed.

convinced that the extensive use of high class foods of Grape-Nuts increase the ty and happiness of many ent life, add to the sum of happiness and prosperity ociety in general. I ly know of its value."

y food can be used by ms or children. It is ready can be served instantly, either or cream, or with hot water or poured over. All sorts of and fancy dishes can be with Grape-Nuts. The food is ipping and very economical, for ipping teaspoons are sufficient veral part of a meal. Read the book, "The Road to Well-ille," "There's a Reason."

EIGHT KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED

Work Train Wrecked On the New Haven Road.

THE WRECKAGE TAKES FIRE.

Fast Passenger Train Crashes Into a Car Containing Between Forty and Fifty Workmen and Nearly All Are Killed or Hurt—Cause of Accident Not Determined.

Hartford, Ct. (Special). — Eight workmen were killed and over 30 injured when a passenger train on the Highland Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad crashed into the rear of a work train that was backing into the city from New Britain at the Sigourney Street crossing. Of the injured two probably will die.

Some of the victims within easy reach were dead, but were left while the rescuers tried to extricate the living. In one instance it took an hour and a half to release one work man who was pinned between the trucks. His leg was hanging limp backwards and he suffered severely; but the rescuers encouraged him, while others worked to release the frame work which held him a prisoner and treated the wounds in the meantime.

There are three unofficial versions of the cause of the wreck. One is that the passenger train for New Britain was running at a high speed. The second is that the work train had the right of way, and should have had a clear track; and the third is that the train was due at time at that point. The third is that the work train opened a switch and failed to close it.

The engineer of the work train jumped from his engine, but Fireman Hall, and his statements are borne out by others on the train, the engineer's son, of the passenger train, jumped in time to escape injury. There was no warning, as there was badly shaken up and some were cut by flying glass. An express train passed on an adjoining track soon after the accident and sidetripped the wreckage. There was much danger because the wrecked cars had to be raised to permit the upright position by stays while the rescuers were underneath battling to save the life of a person, known to be in the wreckage.

During the excitement fire broke out. After quenching the flames, firemen brought axes, and with the axs and saws worked until the arrival of a squad of 50 railroad wreckers.

Soon after the wreck, while an investigation was being made to ascertain the whereabouts of the living victims, one by one the bodies, but all tons of debris was seen waving a red flag. Someone reached him with a bottle of whiskey and gave him a draught.

He remarked:

"The first drink in 12 years, and God knows I need it."

At St. Francis Hospital there are 31 victims. The doctors say that two of them cannot live.

CHILD BURNED IN YARD.

Smothered By Bagging And Thrown Into Grave.

West Chester, Pa. (Special).—Irene Levis, a four-year-old-girl, disappeared from her home while playing in the yard. Her parents searched all this village to the country seat at West Chester, but could find no trace of her. Search of his five-year-old stepdaughter, Harry Robbins Newlin, by burying her alive.

The prisoner was under a heavy guard of deputy sheriffs throughout the 27-mile journey to West Chester from Media, as threatening sentiment against him throughout the region.

The prisoner's counsel, Attorney W. W. McElree declares he is certain that the young farmer committed the unbelievable crime during a fit of mental horrors that attended it.

In brief, there was this little fair-haired child, as chubby and beautiful as an angel, in the home of the woman who knew her, who never had a father in the house caught